



**GOLDEN YEARS**  
**1822 · 1922 · 2022**

## **MONTREAL CELEBRATES 200 YEARS OF EGYPTOLOGY**

### PROGRAMME

**\* All times are based on America/Montreal EDT.**

**Friday, June 17<sup>th</sup> 2022: Launch evening** (UQAM, Cœur des Sciences, SH-2800)

**5:15 PM** *Welcome period*

**5:45** Opening addresses by His Excellency **Monsieur Hossam MUHARRAM**, Consul General of Egypt in Montreal, and by the Rector of UQAM, **Madame Magda FUSARO**.

**6:00** Keynote lecture by **Dr. Alain ZIVIE** (CNRS, Paris), “Champollion 1822 – Carter 1922 : deux figures et deux découvertes inégalables”.

**7:00** *Coffee break*

**7:15** Introductory lecture by **Prof. Elizabeth FROOD** (University of Oxford), “Introducing Tutankhamun (in Colour): negotiations and transformations”.

**7:45** Projection of the documentary “Tutankhamun in Colour” (BBC/NatGeo/France 4).

**9:00** *End of activities*

**Saturday, June 18<sup>th</sup> 2022: Champollion/hieroglyphs day** (UQAM, Cœur des Sciences, SH-2800, SH-2620)

**1:00 PM** *Welcome period*

**1:30** Introduction: “L’égyptologie à Montréal”:

Doctoral student **Julie DESJARDINS** (UQAM - Museo Egizio, Torino): “Les études universitaires et la recherche”.

Doctoral student **Véronique LACROIX** (UQAM - Paris Sorbonne): “Les collections et projets muséaux”.

**2:30** **Prof. Jean REVEZ** (UQAM), “‘Je tiens l’affaire !’ : Jean-François Champollion et le déchiffrement des hiéroglyphes égyptiens”.

**3:30** *Coffee Break*

**3:45** **Dr. Vanessa DESCLAUX** (BnF), “Champollion inconnu : enquête chez les biographes et dans les manuscrits du savant”.

**4:45** **Dr. Christian GRECO** (Museo Egizio, Torino), “Salvolini revisited: from Champollion’s pupil to independent scholar”.

**6:00** *End of activities*

**1-6:00 PM** Poster session: **Vincent LABELLE**, “Why still study Egyptology in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?”.

**1:30-6:00 PM** Calligraphy et craft workshop for kids: “An introduction to hieroglyphic writing” (**Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities**).

**Sunday, June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2022: Carter/Tutankhamun day** (UQAM, Cœur des Sciences, SH-2800, SH-2620)

**10:00 AM** *Welcome Period*

**10:30** **Prof. Aidan DODSON** (U. Bristol), “Tutankhamun, King of Argos, the Pharaoh who Changed Sex and Other Stories”.

**11:30** **Prof. Marc GABOLDE** (U. Montpellier 3), “Les voyages extraordinaires de quelques objets provenant de la tombe de Toutankhamon”.

**12:30** *Dinner*

**2:00 PM** **Prof. Valérie ANGENOT** (UQAM), “Rendre à Neferneferouaton ce qui appartient à Neferneferouaton : le matériel usurpé de la tombe de Toutankhamon”.

**3:00** Panel discussion, chaired by **Dr. Perrine POIRON** (UQAM) [in English]: “Who was the queen-pharaoh who preceded Tutankhamun on the throne: Nefertiti, Meritaten or Neferneferuaten(-Tasherit)?”.

10’ presentations:     **Aidan DODSON:**       Nefertiti  
                              **Marc GABOLDE:**       Meritaten  
                              **Valérie ANGENOT:**   Neferneferuaten(-Tasherit)

3:30 PM: Launching of the debate with the speakers; live questions with the international audience online.

**4:30**     Closing address

**5:00**     *End of activities*

**10 AM-5 PM**             Poster session **Vincent LABELLE**, “Why still study Egyptology in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?”

**10:30 AM-12:30 PM**   Experimental teaching workshop for children: “The tomb and the mummification of Tutankhamun” (**SEEA**).

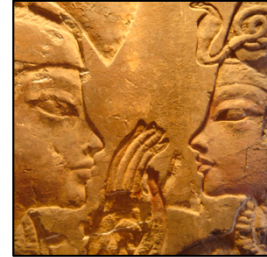
**2:00 PM-5:00 PM**     Reading and theater workshop for children: “Egyptian legends, tales and myths” (**SEEA/AEPOA**).

## ABSTRACTS

### LECTURES

**Dr Alain Zivie** (CNRS émérite, Hypogées): “CHAMPOLLION 1822 - CARTER 1922 : deux figures et deux découvertes inégalables” [keynote lecture].

Beyond the quirk of the calendar, one can but welcome the idea of associating the bicentenary of the decipherment of hieroglyphs and the centenary of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun in one single symposium. Both are indeed unrivalled discoveries, but of very different natures: the first one marked the birth of Egyptology by allowing ancient Egypt to speak; the second one turned the world upside down by revealing an archaeological treasure of confusing beauty and questioning.



These two events were also incomparable human adventures. Their authors had very different personalities and yet followed similar paths. They were both dreamers, obstinate and solitary, before they found success, and their respective ends were marked by bitterness.

This lecture will evoke these two men and these two discoveries that will never be equaled. Indeed, can one imagine similar events occurring in 2022?

The speaker will focus on the common aspects marking these two famous figures and their discoveries. He has indeed “rubbed shoulders” with Champollion since his birth and his childhood in Grenoble. He got the chance to meet some direct and indirect descendants of the family, and was associated in several ways with the commemoration of their pioneering father, in Paris, Figeac and Turin. He has also discovered, with his team in Saqqara, tombs from the Amarna period and particularly that of a woman who played a central role during the early childhood of Tutankhamun, which brings us back to Carter.



***Alain Zivie** is a former scientific member of the Institut français d'archéologie orientale (IFAO) and research director emeritus at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS). He has founded, along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Mission archéologique française du Bubasteion (MAFB), which he manages. President and founder of the Association Hypogées ([www.hypogees.org](http://www.hypogees.org)), which aims to support the work of the MAFB, he was also, during his career, professor at the École du Louvre, Fellow at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, W.K. Simpson Visiting Professor at the American University in Cairo, Visiting Scholar at Harvard University. He is the author of numerous publications. **Alain Zivie** and his team have led archaeological surveys in Saqqara for the last thirty years, in the framework of which were discovered a set of important tombs which give new insights —and sometimes upset— our knowledge of the pre-Amarna, Amarna and post-Amarna Periods: e.g. the tombs of the vizier and father of the god 'Abdiel ('Aper-El), of the artist Thutmes, and of the wet nurse of Tutankhamun and great of the harem, Maïa.*

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**Prof. Elizabeth FROOD** (University of Oxford): “Introducing Tutankhamun (in Colour): negotiations and transformations”.

The stories of the discovery and excavation of the tomb of Tutankhamun by Howard Carter and his team have been, and will be, told in countless ways. Most of these accounts draw on Carter’s records — notebooks, drawings, photographs — housed in the Griffith Institute at the University of Oxford. This presentation will briefly introduce the discovery and this archive, which also includes now iconic photographs taken by Harry Burton. These materials were at the heart of the BBC documentary *Tutankhamun in Colour*. Some aims of the documentary, as well as negotiations and compromises necessary to its creation, will be discussed, together with the challenges and opportunities it poses for such storytelling.



***Elizabeth Frood** is Associate Professor of Egyptology, Fellow of St Cross College, and Honorary Fellow of The Queen’s College, University of Oxford. Born in Aotearoa New Zealand, she received her first degrees from the University of Auckland and her doctorate from Oxford. Elizabeth is a specialist in Egyptian non-royal self-presentation, including biography and graffiti. She co-directs the Karnak Graffiti Project in collaboration with the Centre Franco-Égyptien d’Étude des Temples de Karnak. Elizabeth FROOD has worked on a number of collaborative book projects, including *Ancient Egyptian biographies: contexts, forms, functions* (2020) and *Scribbling through history: graffiti, places and people from antiquity to modernity* (2018). She is author of *Biographical Texts from Ramessid Egypt* (2007) and of articles on topics ranging from potters to religion. In 2020, as then director of Oxford’s Griffith Institute, Elizabeth presented the BBC documentary *Tutankhamun in Colour*.*

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**Blakeway Productions** (UK): “Tutankhamun in Colour” (documentary)

There has never been a discovery quite like that of Tutankhamun, not before, nor since. On the 26<sup>th</sup> November 1922, after five long years of scouring Egypt’s legendary Valley of the Kings, British Egyptologist Howard Carter and his aristocratic backer Lord Carnarvon, broke into the tomb of Tutankhamun. The wonders they discovered captivated the world, a coffin made of solid gold, and the famous gold mask were just two of over five thousand precious objects. Not to mention the fact it provided the world with some much needed good news following the events of the Great War and Spanish Flu pandemic of 1919.



Wouldn’t it be wonderful to know what it felt like when the discovery was first made, for the archeologists, the spectators, and for people around the world? The discovery itself was captured using amateur films and early newsreel for the cinema along with thousands of high quality black and white photographs, but these images can seem to consign the story to history and make it difficult to capture the true intensity of this extraordinary event.

In this film we see Oxford University Egyptologist, Elizabeth Frood on a mission to relive the discovery of Tutankhamun, just as people did at the time. Using cutting edge technology we can now witness these events for the first time in a century almost as they were in colour. By transforming old images Frood rediscovers these stunning objects just as they were found and in incredible detail.

We start off in 1891 witnessing an old black and white being brought back to life with colourisation, it’s a family photo of the young Carter. When he was 17 years old he met the British Egyptologist Flinders Petrie, who inspired him to become an archaeologist, and Lord Carnarvon who hired him as help. In December 1917, we see how Carter divided the valley up into a grid and began excavating each sector, right down to the bedrock. This film reveals the sheer scale of the operation. However, in 1923, Carter and Carnarvon finally managed to break through into Tutankhamun’s burial chamber.



*Widely acclaimed as one of Britain’s leading independent production companies Blakeway make world-renowned films for television and cinema for clients across the world. Their programmes are driven by a creative visual style and commitment to making films that are uniquely compelling, entertaining and highly ambitious.*

*Their have worked with everyone from national institutions, national treasures and visionary artists to vulnerable people in highly sensitive circumstances, and won awards in every major television award ceremony – BAFTAS, Griersons, Royal Television society awards and Emmys. The team at Blakeway audio has a long and successful track record of working with organisations to deliver high quality audio production, across all media platforms.*

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**Julie DESJARDINS**, PhD candidate (UQAM - Museo Egizio di Torino): “L'égyptologie à Montréal : les études universitaires et la recherche”.

In our aim to promote 200 years of Egyptology in Montreal, it seemed important to let the general public know of the growing opportunities that the presence of two full Egyptology professors in Quebec offers to students, in terms of university courses and research. With this presentation, I will introduce the courses given in Egyptology at UQAM, as well as the current Egyptological research projects, while sharing with the audience my own experience, academic background, research, and the future prospects of this discipline in la Belle Province.



***Julie Desjardins** is a doctoral student in Art History at the University of Quebec in Montreal, directed by Professor Valérie Angenot. Her research interests focus on wood craftsmanship, its uses and representations. For her doctoral thesis, she analyzes and studies the depictions of wood in the ancient Egyptian iconography, and in particular objects designed as simulacra, emulating the veins or phytological characteristics of different wood species. She is a member of the epigraphic mission at Karnak, The Great Hypostyle Hall Project, under the direction of Jean Revez (UQAM) and Peter Brand (University of Memphis), for whom she acts as a research assistant both onsite (missions of 2017 and 2019) and in the laboratory. She is also a research assistant for the Wedjat Project under the direction of Valérie Angenot (UQAM), as well as a teaching assistant at the History Department of UQAM.*



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**Véronique LACROIX**, PhD candidate (UQAM - Sorbonne Université): “L'égyptologie à Montréal : les collections et projets muséaux”.

Quebec does not possess a large collection of Egyptian art like Ontario does, for example, at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. However, some Quebec museums own Egyptian artefacts in their collections, including the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Redpath Museum at McGill University and the Museum of Civilization in Quebec. Despite that modest presence of Egypt in Quebec, things are moving in Montreal: the Museum of Fine Arts has recently revamped its Egyptian collection by taking pieces out of the storage rooms for their display in the new “Arts of One World” wing. In 2019-2020, it also hosted the British Museum's Egyptian Mummies exhibition. As concerns Pointe-à-Callière Museum, it presented the Queens of Egypt exhibition in 2018, and it is still working on other Egyptological projects for 2023. A partnership between UQAM and the MMFA will finally make it possible to complement the museum's Egyptian collection with a life-size facsimile of a Theban tomb in 2023-2024.



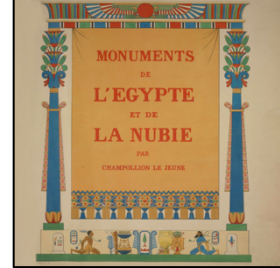
***Véronique Lacroix** is a PhD student in Art history at UQAM, directed by Valérie Angenot, and in cotutelle with Paris Sorbonne University, directed by Pierre Tallet. **Véronique Lacroix** is particularly interested in the history of women in Ancient Egypt. After a Master's thesis on the role of foreign women in Egyptian matrimonial alliances, her doctoral research now focuses on the study of female royal iconography and the borrowings, by royal women, of the traditional male pharaonic visual discourse. Winner of the prestigious Luc-D'Iberville-Moreau scholarship in 2021, she currently devotes her time to pursuing her research, alternating stays between Montreal and Paris. She is also a member of the multidisciplinary research Project Wedjat, directed by Valérie Angenot, which involves, among other things, the reconstruction of a facsimile of an Egyptian tomb at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.*

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**Prof. Jean REVEZ** (UQAM) : “‘Je tiens l’affaire !’ : Jean-François Champollion et le déchiffrement des hiéroglyphes égyptiens”.

On the 14th of September 1822, Jean-François Champollion is said to have rushed to his brother, Jacques-Joseph, to tell him, out of breath: “I’ve got it!”, thus referring to the Egyptian hieroglyphics that the young prodigy had just deciphered.

What was the state of knowledge of Egyptian writing at the time of Champollion? And what were the great scientific breakthroughs achieved by the brilliant scholar? Behind the eminent philologist, who was Champollion, the man? These are some of the questions that will be addressed in this lecture, which aims to highlight the bicentenary of the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphs.



***Jean Revez** has been a professor in the History department of the University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM) since 2007. Holder of a bachelor's degree from Concordia University (Liberal Arts College/history) in Montreal, **Jean Revez** completed his doctoral studies in Egyptology at the University of Paris-IV Sorbonne and at the University of Heidelberg. His fields of specialization cover royal ideology through the terminology of kinship, the cultural relations between Egypt and Nubia, and the contribution of technology to Egyptian epigraphy in Pharaonic monuments, in particular through the case of the temple of Amun-Re at Karnak. He has been co-director of the UQAM-University of Memphis mission to Karnak since 2011, the objective of which is to study and publish the scenes that adorn the 130 or so columns erected in the Great Hypostyle Hall of the temple of Karnak, and to reassemble the hall, partly collapsed, through the means of photogrammetry.*

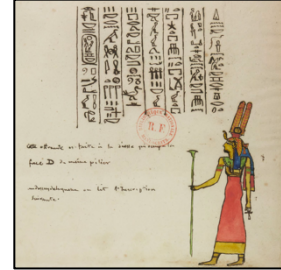


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**Dr Vanessa DESCLAUX** (Bibliothèque nationale de France): “Champollion inconnu : enquête chez les biographes et dans les manuscrits du savant”.

Champollion has remained famous for having deciphered the hieroglyphs. His name is forever linked to the Rosetta Stone, and has almost become a common name qualifying any discoverer unravelling some mystery. Beyond the legend built with his first biographies, recent studies have attempted to recontextualize the scholar's approach, in the aftermath of the French Revolution, the Empire, and the Restoration – a period of intellectual fervour, heir to the spirit of the Lumières. At the death of Jean-François in 1832, a large part of his scientific correspondence, his publication projects, his travel notes, and his facsimiles were acquired by the French State for its Royal Library, today Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF).

The preparatory work carried out for the exhibition of the BnF – dealing with the analysis and identification of these notes – made it possible to rediscover hitherto unknown facets of the scholar's research, revealing an unknown Champollion.



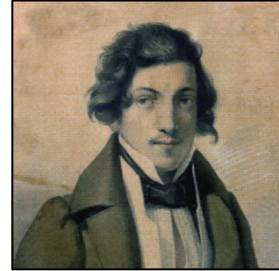
*Vanessa Desclaux is curator at the Manuscripts Department of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, in charge of the Ancient Egyptian, Christian Near East and Orientalist papers collections. She is the curator of the exhibition “L’Aventure Champollion. Dans le secret des hiéroglyphes” (BnF, April 12-July 24, 2022), with Guillemette Andreu-Lanoë and Hélène Virenque. She holds a PhD in Egyptology, and is the author of a dissertation submitted in 2014, dealing with the Appeal to the Living, out of which she published several articles. She is also co-founder and editor of the online research notebook L’Antiquité à la BnF <https://antiquitebnf.hypotheses.org/>.*

*Orient & Mediterranean researcher – UMR 8167, associated with HiSoMA-UMR 5189, member of the excavation French mission of Coptos, a site about which she has posted an online database of objects unearthed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. COPTOS - Coptite Objects Survey in Museums <https://coptos.mom.fr/>.*

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**Dr Christian GRECO** (Museo Egizio di Torino): “Salvolini revisited: from Champollion’s pupil to independent scholar”.

Not long after Casper Reuvers’ (the first director of the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden) unexpected death in 1835, Johan Rudolph Thorbecke, professor of history in Leiden, wrote to Karl Otfried Müller, then in charge of the library and collection of antiquities in Göttingen. Earlier, in 1820, Thorbecke, later to become one of the outstanding statemen of the Netherlands, author of the Dutch constitution and founder of Dutch parliamentary democracy, had obtained his PhD under Reuvers. In his letter to Müller, he said that he could imagine no one more suited as successor to the late Reuvers than Salvolini, who evidently required no further introduction. Francesco Salvolini (1809-1838) was an Egyptologist and pupil of Champollion’s. In 1834 Salvolini visited Leiden for four months, studying the Egyptian collection of the archaeological cabinet there. Afterwards he remained in contact with Conrad Leemans, the eventual successor to Reuvers. In 1837 Salvolini, with confirmed appointments as one of the directors of the Egyptian Museum in Turin, was waiting for his application to be naturalized by the Kingdom of Sardinia, when death overtook him. The important notes and papers preserved in the State archive in Turin, shed light on the visit of Salvolini in Leiden, and testifies to his knowledge as Egyptologist. For in Reuvers’s own country, no successor of comparable stature could be found.



*Born in 1975, **Christian Greco** has been Director of the Museo Egizio since 2014. He managed a refurbishment of the museum building and a renovation of its galleries, completed on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2015, whereby the Museo Egizio was transformed from an antiquities museum into an archaeological museum. Trained mainly in the Netherlands, he is an Egyptologist with vast experience working in museums. He curated many exhibition and curatorial projects in the Netherlands, Japan, Finland, Spain and Scotland. While at the head of the Museo Egizio, he has set up important international collaborations with museums, universities and research institutes all across the world. Christian Greco is currently teaching courses in the material culture of ancient Egypt and museology at the University of Turin and Pavia, and he is Visiting Professor at the New York University in Abu Dhabi. Fieldwork is particularly prominent in Greco’s curriculum, since 2011 he has been co-director of the Italian-Dutch archeological mission at Saqqara. Greco’s published record includes many scholarly essays and writings for the non-specialist public in several languages. He has also been a keynote speaker at a number of Egyptology and museology international conferences.*

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**Prof. Aidan DODSON** (University of Bristol, honorary): “Tutankhamun, King of Argos, the Pharaoh who Changed Sex and Other Stories”.

This lecture will explore the historiography of Akhenaten’s coregents and immediate successors, from the first identification of Tutankhamun in the 1820s, through to the modern debates over the few years that preceded his accession to the throne. The topics covered include the nearly 200 years’ work at Amarna and the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun a century ago, querying how much this really added to our knowledge of the king. They also include the evolving ideas about the placement, identity and life of Tutankhamun, and the identity(s)/gender(s) of his direct predecessors, Smenkhkare and Neferneferuaten, all explored against the background of the two centuries of archaeological work.



**Aidan Dodson** is honorary full Professor of Egyptology at the University of Bristol, UK. He studied at Durham, Liverpool and Cambridge Universities, being awarded his PhD by the latter in 1995, and was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 2003. He was Simpson Professor of Egyptology at the American University in Cairo for the Spring of 2013, and Chairman of the Egypt Exploration Society from 2011 to 2016. Professor Dodson is the author of more than 25 books (on both Egyptology and modern naval history), including four on the Amarna Period: *Amarna Sunrise* (2014); *Amarna Sunset* (2009, 2nd edition 2018); *Nefertiti, Queen and Pharaoh of Egypt* (2021); and *Tutankhamun, King of Egypt* (to be published autumn 2022).

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**Prof. Marc GABOLDE** (Université Paul-Valéry Montpellier III): “Les voyages extraordinaires de quelques objets provenant de la tombe de Toutankhamon”.

Of the thousands of archaeological pieces extracted from the tomb of Tutankhamun between 1923 and 1932, a few dozen never arrived at the Cairo Museum at that time. A number of objects only reached the museum in the 1950s and 1960s. Others even waited until 2010-2011 to join the collections. But there are still a few handfuls of artefacts that remain outside Egypt, which come – probably for some, certainly for others – from the tomb of the young king. This is the result of a long-term investigation into their turbulent history that will be presented to you during this lecture.



***Marc Gabolde** is a former scientific member of the Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale (IFAO) in Cairo and professor / researcher at the University Paul Valéry - Montpellier III. He works with the Nilotic and Mediterranean Egypt team, part of the Archeology of Mediterranean Societies unit (UMR 5140). Since September 2020, he has been on delegation for the Centre franco-égyptien d'étude des temples de Karnak (CFEETK, CNRS UAR 3172), to complete the study and publication of the memorial built for Tutankhamun. His main works relate to the history of the end of the 18th dynasty.*

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**Prof. Valérie ANGENOT** (UQAM): “Rendre à Neferneferouaton ce qui appartient à Neferneferouaton : le matériel usurpé de la tombe de Toutankhamon”.

When the tomb of Tutankhamun was discovered in 1922, and the 5,400 pieces it contained dutifully excavated by archaeologist Howard Carter, the whole world was amazed to discover the incredible wealth of a funerary treasure more than 3,200 years old. In recent years, elements of the treasure, displaying resolutely feminine characteristics, have led researchers to get a closer look at them. This is how the names of a little-known queen-pharaoh, Neferneferuaten, and that of an ancient princess, Meritaten, were discovered as palimpsests on different artefacts from the tomb. This material, from a previous burial, had been appropriated and transformed for the funeral of the young king. It is estimated today that the artefacts usurped for the funeral of Tutankhamun represent about 80% of the famous treasure. By reviewing the altered material, we will try to understand how and why this queen-pharaoh was denied her right to eternity in Antiquity, and how her rights can be rehabilitated today.



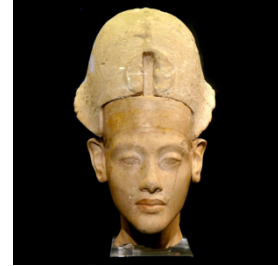
*Valérie Angenot holds a PhD in Egyptology from the University of Brussels. She is the director of the Interdisciplinary Doctoral Program in Semiotic Studies and professor at the Department of Art History at UQAM, where she notably teaches Egyptian art and the Semiotics of art. Her research interests focus on the hermeneutics of Egyptian iconography, and in particular on the study of tropes as cognitive mechanisms involved in the elaboration of Egyptian images and language. She is the director of the Wedjat Project – Crossing Perspectives between Ancient Egypt and the Modern West, an experimental research in cognition and semiotics of the reception of images, using eye-tracking technologies (SSHRC grant). This project is part of a museum programme in partnership with the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. It was through a semiotic analysis of abstruse (for a modern viewer) Amarna works of art, that she discovered, in 2019, that two of Akhenaten's daughters might have succeeded him on the throne of Egypt, before the reign of Tutankhamun.*

## PANEL DISCUSSION / DEBATE

Panel discussion chaired by **Dr Perrine POIRON** (UQAM): “Who was the queen-pharaoh who preceded Tutankhamun on the throne: Nefertiti, Meritaten or Neferneferuaten-Tasherit?”.

10-minute presentations:	<b>Aidan DODSON:</b>	Nefertiti
	<b>Marc GABOLDE:</b>	Meritaten
	<b>Valérie ANGENOT:</b>	Neferneferuaten-Tasherit

Since the discovery of her name a century ago and her acknowledgement as a female ruler about 50 years ago, the question around the true identity of Queen-Pharaoh Ankh(et)kheperure Neferneferuaten has caused much ink to flow. Egyptology is mostly divided into three camps, when it comes to this question: those who believe she actually was Nefertiti, who ruled as king after the death of her husband Akhenaten; those who believe she was the eldest princess Meritaten, who came to power after the reign of her father; while a more recently developed theory proposes to identify her to princess Neferneferuaten-Tasherit, who would have succeeded her father Akhenaten and preceded her brother Tutankhamun on the throne.



Our panel of speakers gathers the proponents of each one of the three theories. An international debate will be held on site and online around this fundamental question, exploring the pros and cons of the different options.



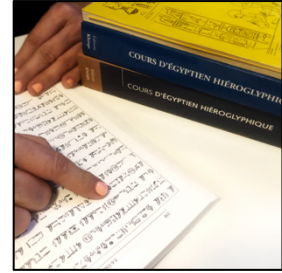
**Perrine Poiron** holds a PhD in Egyptology and History (UQAM/Sorbonne-Université). She specializes in pharaonic ideology during the Third Intermediate Period, in cultural memory and cultural identity and their impact on the official protocol. She works in Egypt with the Karnak Hypostyle Hall Project, a joint field survey of the University of Memphis & UQAM, and she is a postdoctoral fellow on the Oudjat Project (UQAM, dir. V. Angenot). She has worked as a consultant for Ubisoft on Assassin's Creed Origins and Discovery Tour. She also collaborated with Ubisoft and Google on the Hieroglyphics Initiative launched by Google in 2020 as Fabricius.



## POSTER SESSION

**Vincent LABELLE**, M.A. student (UQAM): “Why still study Egyptology in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?”.

This presentation will take the form of a poster session. The session will be divided into four posters articulated around the theme “Why still study Egyptology in the 21st century?”. Based on my personal experience as a Master's student at UQAM and my academic background, I will explain how doing research on pharaonic Egypt opens the doors to a different understanding of the world. It could be through the discovery of a different vision of the world from ours, during archaeological missions on site, or through learning a dead language (the ancient Egyptian language and its hieroglyphic writing). These allow to better grasp the daily reality of a lost civilization, which still has an unsuspected and lasting impact on our current culture. I will also address the challenges that Egyptology will have to face in the coming years, in terms of ethics, decoloniality, but also in terms of inclusion of modern technologies and the digital humanities, which are increasingly important in the domain.



Poster 1: The academic curriculum in Egyptology

Poster 2: Research and fieldwork

Poster 3: Learning the ancient Egyptian language

Poster 4: Future challenges



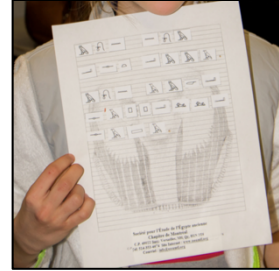
**Vincent Labelle** is a master's student in History at the University of Quebec in Montreal. His M.A. dissertation, which he is currently writing under the direction of Jean Revez and Valérie Angenot, aims to study the way the ancient Egyptians experienced old age during the Pharaonic era, through its literary and figurative expressions. Since 2019, he has been a member of the epigraphic mission in the Great Hypostyle Hall of the Temple of Karnak (UQAM and U. of Memphis), within the framework of which he has already participated in a field mission and carried out laboratory work at UQAM.

## KIDS' WORKSHOPS

**The Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities**, its President, **Dr. Cloé CARON** (UQAM – Montpellier III), and **its volunteers**:

- Calligraphy workshop for children: “Initiation to hieroglyphic writing”

During an animated presentation with explanatory panels and exercises, the children will be introduced to the main principles of hieroglyphic writing and the different types of signs composing it. Thereafter, they will be invited to write their first names according to pharaonic usage, on papyrus sheets provided by the Society for the Study of Ancient Egypt.



- Experimental teaching workshop for children: “The tomb and the mummification of Tutankhamun”

A small exhibition presenting replicas of funerary objects (canopic jars, etc.), as well as a model of the tomb of Tutankhamun, will serve as an introduction to the question of mummification in ancient Egypt, to which the child will be introduced. This initiation will be followed by a mummification experiment carried out on fruits, which can be reproduced at home, thanks to the small booklet which will be distributed to each child during the workshop.



- Reading and theater workshop for children: “Egyptian legends, tales and myths”

During this workshop, the child will dive into the fascinating world of Egyptian myths and legends. For the occasion, some famous stories from ancient Egypt will be told and theatrically acted out for the pleasure of young and old. Children are invited to dress up in pharaonic fashion for this workshop. Costumes and masks will be available for those who would not have any.

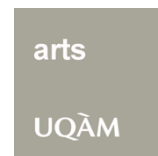


*Founded in 1969, the **Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities/Société pour l'Étude de l'Égypte ancienne** is a pan-Canadian non-profit organization aimed at disseminating recent research in Egyptology, to a public coming from various backgrounds, and at encouraging studies in this field, in particular by offering scholarships. Founded more than 20 years ago, its Montreal Chapter organizes about ten events each year (conferences, seminars) and other activities (benefit events, workshops for the general public) which contribute to publicizing the immense richness of this several thousand-year-old civilization. Associated to the Department of History at UQAM, the Montreal*

Chapter of the SSEA also makes its collection of Egyptological books available to its members and students.



**Cloé Caron** has been the President of the Montreal Chapter of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities since 2015. She has just completed her PhD in Egyptology at UQAM, conducted jointly with the University of Montpellier 3. Her thesis aimed the study of the primordial entity that the ancient Egyptians called the Nu(u) and of the different meanings and functions that this notion endorses in the Pyramid and Coffin Texts. She has published a few articles on cosmogonic and cosmographic notions including “Des hommes de larmes, des hommes de tristesse ? La conception anthropogonique dans les Textes des Sarcophages” (2015) and “Nun: a Traditional and Static Conception? The Evolution of the Conception of Primeval Matter between the Middle and the New Kingdoms” (2019). She took part in four epigraphic missions of the Karnak Hypostyle Hall Project (UQAM & U. of Memphis).



POINTE-À-CALLIÈRE

